

VOLUME XXVI.

# *Greenbrier Independent.*

*Published Every Thursday Evening.*

T. H. DENNIS.

G. T. ARGABRITE.

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**Professional & Business Cards**

JOHN A. H.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

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For the Greenbrier Independent.

### Pioneer History.

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MEMORIALS OF JACOB WARWICK  
AND MARY VANCE, HIS WIFE.

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#### SECTION FIRST.

The compiler of these memorials, deeply impressed that something should be attempted to perpetuate the memory of these persons, has availed himself of such facilities as have been in reach. He is largely indebted to Messrs. John Warwick, Esq., Judge John W. Warwick and Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin, for the information from which these sketches are compiled.

These gentlemen are the grandsons of Jacob Warwick. Mrs. McLaughlin, a daughter of William Sharp, lived with Mrs. Warwick at intervals, as a friend and visitor in the family, and for whom Mrs. Warwick manifested special attachment.

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wick manifested special attachment.

The father of Jacob Warwick came to Augusta county from Williamsburg, Virginia, during colonial times, between 1740-50. He was a Lieutenant in the service of the British Crown, and was employed in surveying and locating land grants in Augusta county, which county included territory of which States have since been formed.

Lieutenant Warwick located and occupied the Dunmore property for his own use. He married a Miss Dunlap, near Middlebrook. Lieutenant Warwick was one of the English gentry whose families settled in Virginia in consequence of political reverses in England, and whose history is so graphically given in Thackeray's Virginians.

There were four children—Charles, Elizabeth, Jacob and John. After operating extensively in lands, and securing the Dunmore property in his own name, Lieut. Warwick concluded to visit England. In making arrangements for his absence, he sent Charles and Elizabeth to Williamsburg to be educated, while Jacob and John remained with their mother in Augusta county. Lieut. Warwick

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Elizabeth, Jacob and John. After operating extensively in lands, and securing the Dunmore property in his own name, Lieut. Warwick concluded to visit England. In making arrangements for his absence, he sent Charles and Elizabeth to Williamsburg to be educated, while Jacob and John remained with their mother in Augusta county. Lieut. Warwick never returned, and being heard of no more, he was given up for dead. In the meanwhile Mrs. Warwick settled on the Dunmore property, had it secured by deed to Jacob, and afterwards married Robert Sitlington, but remained at Dunmore a number of years after her second marriage. Jacob Warwick seems to have remembered but little of his own father, and always cherished the highest filial regard for Mr. Sitlington. When Jacob attained his majority, Mr. Sitlington moved to his own property near old Millboro, the estate now occupied (1891) by Mrs. Dickinson, daughter of the late Andrew Sitlington, Esq. Upon her decease Mrs. Sitlington left a bequest of one thousand dollars to Windy

occupancy, made to buy Mr. Patrick to prepare work in Mrs. Warwick to have a half termed.

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majority, Mr. Sitlington moved to his own property near old Millboro, the estate now occupied (1891) by Mrs. Dickinson, daughter of the late Andrew Sitlington, Esq. Upon her decease Mrs. Sitlington left a bequest of one thousand dollars to Windy Cove church, the annual interest of which was to be paid to the pastor of that congregation. For a long while it was managed by the Messrs. Sloan. In the hands of Stephen Porter it was finally lost through financial embarrassments.

Upon reaching legal age, and coming into possession of his estate, Jacob Warwick was married, and settled at Dunmore. Just here let it be stated, that when it was decided that Lieut. Warwick was dead, the grandfather of David Bell, of Fishersville, Va., was appointed guardian of the children, Jacob and John.—William and James Bell were the sons of this guardian, and James Bell

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was the father of Wm. A. Bell and David A. Bell, well remembered citizens of Augusta county.

Dunmore was Mr. Warwick's first home after his marriage. His wife was Miss Vance, daughter of Col. John Vance, of North Carolina. He died on Back Creek, at Mountain Grove, Bath county, Va. Colonel Vance's family moved to Ohio, except Samuel Vance, Mrs. Warwick and Mrs. Hamilton. The last named was the mother of Rachel Terrell, of the Warm Springs, and Esq. John Hamilton of Bath County. Governor Vance, of Ohio, and Senator Zeb. Vance, of North Carolina, are of the same family connection. The Vances, originally, were from Opequon, near Winchester, Virginia.

In business trips to Richmond, to sell horses or cattle, Mr. Warwick formed the acquaintance of Daniel Warwick, a commission merchant, who attended to business for Mr. Warwick, and thus became mutually interested and were able to trace a common ancestry. This merchant is an ancestor of Senator John W.

it might be used for various purposes, and then more frequent in this region, years. This finally removed the handsome residence to Ligon, and was completed in 1884.

The main road from Maryland to other points passed by Clover Lick and Ohio. About fifty would be killed here. This made Clover Lick the most public and dangerous place in the whole country from the east, the ravines, keeping the roads and crests of ridges secure from attacks. The road from Clover Lick, going through the Greenbrier of Clover creek kept along the river down to the river by the McCutcheon.



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formed the acquaintance of Daniel  
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who attended to business for Mr.  
Warwick, and thus became mutually  
interested and were able to trace a  
common ancestry. This merchant  
is an ancestor of Senator John W.  
Daniel, the renowned eulogist of  
Lee and Davis. Mr. Warwick re-  
mained at Dunmore a number of  
years. His children were all born  
there. He was industriously and  
successfully occupied in accumulat-  
ing lands, and managing immense  
herds of cattle and droves of horses.  
His possessions on Jackson's river  
were purchased from a certain Alex-  
ander Hall, of North Carolina.—  
Mr. Hall moved from the Byrd  
place to Judge Warwick's. One of  
his sons, being charged with horse  
theft, the penalty being death by  
hanging, refugeed to Bath. The el-  
der Hall came to Dunmore to see  
Mr. Warwick, and proposed to sell



der Hall came to Dunmore to see Mr. Warwick, and proposed to sell this land to provide means to send his refugee son to Kentucky so as to elude arrest. Mr. Warwick had sent out one hundred head of cattle to be wintered in the same brakes. This herd was taken by Hall as part payment for the Jackson river lands.—The cattle rated at eight pounds a head, (about forty dollars.) The Clover Lick property was rented from the Lewises. The accounts from Kentucky were so flattering that Mr. Warwick decided to settle there. He actually set out for the purpose of locating and securing a place for a new home. The persons in advance of the party with which he was going were slain by Indians near Sewell Mountain. When Mr. Warwick and those with him came up

was going were slain by Indians near Sewell Mountain. When Mr. Warwick and those with him came up and saw their slain friends, all returned home. Mrs. Warwick thereupon became so unwilling to emigrate from her Pocahontas home, that her husband concluded to exchange his Kentucky possessions with one Alexander Dunlap for a portion of the Clover Lick lands. The Dunlap patent called for four hundred acres, the actual survey made six hundred.— There was a suit between Lewis and Dunlap about this possession. When matters as to these lands became satisfactorily arranged, Mr. Warwick moved to Clover Lick, and lived in a row of cabins. After a few years, he and Mrs. Warwick thought it might be better for their children to live on the Jackson river estate.— They moved to Bath, and remained there until the marriage of their son Andrew

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Upon their return to Clover Lick the log cabins were deemed unfit for occupancy, and arrangements were made to build a spacious mansion.— Mr. Patrick Bruffey was employed to prepare the material. He began work in Mr. Warwick's absence.— Mrs. Warwick instructed Mr. Bruffey to hew the timbers so as to have a hall or passage, as it was then termed. He did so. When Mr. Warwick returned and found what had been done, he was not pleased with his wife's plans, and had the logs changed accordingly. Mr. Bruffey hewed the logs and dressed

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have a hall or passage, as it was then termed. He did so. When Mr. Warwick returned and found what had been done, he was not pleased with his wife's plans, and had the logs changed accordingly. Mr. Bruffey hewed the logs and dressed the plank, but did not build the chimneys. Mr. Wooddell, near Green Bank, furnished the plank for sixty pounds, (nearly three hundred dollars.) The nails were forged by hand at the Warm Springs. Several mounds have been discovered near Clover Lick. In searching for material for the foundation of the large new house, the builders gathered some nice stones from a rock pile.— They found human remains, and when Mr. Warwick heard of it, he emphatically ordered the stones to be replaced, and told them not to molest anything that looked like a burial place. There are no traces of the Shawnee or Mingo Indians ever

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They found human remains, and when Mr. Warwick heard of it, he emphatically ordered the stones to be replaced, and told them not to molest anything that looked like a burial place. There are no traces of the Shawnee or Mingo Indians ever wintering in the limits of this county. It seems to have been regarded by them as a summer resort for fish and game, and to escape the diseases peculiar to malarial regions east and west. Greenbrier Ben often spoke of the opening of a grave just in front of the Chapel, and from the superior quality of the articles found with the remains, all were of the opinion it was the tomb of a chief. Mr. Warwick directed it to be carefully closed, and the relics were not molested.

One of the main objects in having the new house so spacious, was that



# WEST VIRGINIA, TH

and it might be used for preaching ser-  
vices, and there was preaching there  
more frequently than anywhere else  
in this region, during a number of  
years. This historic mansion was  
finally removed to give place to the  
handsome residence reared by Dr.  
Ligon, and which was burned in  
1884.

The main route for emigration  
from Maryland, Pennsylvania and  
other points north and northeast  
passed by Clover Lick to Kentucky  
and Ohio. As many as forty and  
fifty would be entertained over night.  
This made Clover Lick one of the  
most public and widely known places  
in the whole country. The approach  
from the east, avoided hollows and  
ravines, keeping along high points  
and crests of ridges so as to be more



and crests of ridges so as to be more secure from ambushes and Indian attacks. The original way out from Clover Lick, going east, after crossing the Greenbrier, near the mouth of Clover creek, avoided Laurel run, kept along the high point leading down to the river, and passed close by the McCutchen residence. Mrs. Warwick had the first road cut out, up the Laurel Run, in order to bring the lumber for the new house from Mr. Wooddell's in the Pine Woods, now Green Bank and vicinity. She gave the enterprise her personal attention. Quite a number of interesting incidents are given by tradition, illustrating the character of Mrs. Warwick. While renting Clover Lick, her husband and others were making hay. A shower of rain came up very suddenly and

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tion, illustrating the character of  
Mrs. Warwick. While renting  
Clover Lick, her husband and others  
were making hay. A shower of  
rain came up very suddenly and  
dampened their guns and horse pis-  
tols. Late in the afternoon the men  
fired them off, so as to load them  
with fresh charges. Some one hear-  
ing the report of firearms in quick  
succession, brought word to Mrs.  
Warwick, at Dunmore, that the In-  
dians were fighting the men at the  
Lick. She at once mounted a large,  
black stallion, put a colored boy on  
behind, and went at full speed and  
swam the swollen river in her effort  
to see what had happened. This  
colored boy was old "Ben," who  
died at Clover Lick, and is remem-  
bered by many of the older citizens.  
Upon another occasion when the

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colored boy was old "Ben," who died at Clover Lick, and is remembered by many of the older citizens. Upon another occasion, when the Shawnees were returning from one of their raids to the east, forty or fifty of their warriors were sent by Clover Lick with the intention, it is believed, to pillage and burn. A scout from Millboro warned Mr. Warwick of their movements. With about twenty others he waited for them in ambush on the mountain crest, south of Clover Lick. The fire was very effective and every man killed or wounded his victim. The Indians in their surprise hastily retreated and were pursued as far as Elk Water in Randolph county.— Upon hearing of the result, Mrs. Warwick at once followed her husband and friends, and was attended by servants carrying provisions for



Elk Water in Randolph county.—  
Upon hearing of the result, Mrs.  
Warwick at once followed her hus-  
band and friends, and was attended  
by servants, carrying provisions for  
them. She met them at the Big  
Spring on their return, and the  
weary, hungry party were greatly  
refreshed by her thoughtful prepara-  
tions. She was eminently pious, and  
was a member of the Windy Cove  
Presbyterian Church. She never  
felt herself more honored than when  
ministers would visit her home and  
preach. The visiting minister would  
receive a nice horse, or something  
else as valuable, as a token of appre-  
ciation. She was conscientiously  
rigid in her domestic discipline.—  
Her brother once made this remark :  
“ Mary, I used to think you were too  
strict with you family, and you have  
been blamed for it. I see now, you

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re rigid in her domestic discipline.—  
— Her brother once made this remark :  
d “ Mary, I used to think you were too  
n strict with you family, and you have  
— been blamed for it. I see now, you  
f were right. You have not a child  
o but would kneel in the dust before  
n you, to obey you. I let my children  
have more liberties, and they do not  
t care near so much for me.”

d The Rev. Aretas Loomis came  
e from Beverly, for a time, every four  
weeks, and preached at the Warwick  
l residence. She was highly emo-  
tional, and during the services often  
n appeared very happy. As to her  
y personal appearance, she was tall,  
- slender and blue-eyed, hair slightly  
d tinged with auburn, and when in  
l health, lithe and agile in her carriage.  
r So she was distinguished for sym-  
- metry of person, beauty of figure  
e and force of character, all of which



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ty personal appearance, she was tall,  
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al health, lithe and agile in her carriage.  
ar So she was distinguished for sym-  
a- metry of person, beauty of figure  
ge and force of character, all of which  
ed she retained even to an advanced  
— age. She was very benevolent, and  
nd her kind deeds were done upon the  
ne principle of not telling the left hand  
to know what the right might be do-  
to ing. Persons in her employ would  
a always be over-paid. Polly Brown,  
of whose lot it was to support her blind  
er mother, received two bushels of  
y. corn every two weeks, and no one  
oy knew where the supply came from  
nd at the time. A person named Charley  
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nd ——— and whose name is given

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corn every two weeks, and no one  
knew where the supply came from  
at the time. A person named Charley  
Collins, who was renowned as an  
—— and whose name is given  
to one of the meadows of Clover  
Lick, did a great deal of clearing.—  
It was reported that he was but  
poorly paid, but before Mrs. War-  
wick was done with him, his family  
was doubly paid by the substantial  
gifts dispensed by her open hand.—  
Among her many other generous  
deeds, it is told how a rather worth-  
less character, disabled by frozen  
feet, was received into her house,

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# THURSDAY EVENING,

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ere His name was Bosier. Mrs. Mc-  
lse Laughlin remembers seeing this per-  
of son crawling up the steps, sitting by  
as the door or reclining under the din-  
he ing table while preaching services  
Dr. were held. This man afterwards  
in died from the effects of a burning  
tree falling on him, against which he  
on had made a fire, while on his way  
d from the Big Spring to Mace's in  
st Mingo Flats. George See, a grand-  
y son of Mrs. Warwick, heard his cries  
d and came to him. In his efforts to  
t. rescue him, he exerted himself so  
e laboriously that he was never well  
es afterwards.

h It should be remembered, too, that  
d Mrs. Warwick in her old age, gath-  
ts ered the first Sabbath School ever  
e taught in Pocahontas. In the sum-  
n mer her servants would lift her on  
her horse, and she would ride

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ered the first Sabbath School ever taught in Pocahontas. In the summer her servants would lift her on her horse, and she would then ride about four miles to a school-house, near where the Josiah Friel cabin stood, now in the possession of Giles Sharp. The exercises would begin at about nine o'clock. There was no prayer, no singing, but she would read the Bible, talk a great deal and give good advice. The scholars would read their Bibles with her.— The exercises would close at two in the afternoon. After this continuous session of five hours, Mrs. Warwick would be so exhausted as to require assistance to arise and mount her horse. It was her custom to go to Wm. Sharp's, dine and rest awhile, and then go home late in the day.— To use the language of her scholars now living, "Oh, she would give such good advice. If all would do



would be so exhausted as to require assistance to arise and mount her horse. It was her custom to go to Wm. Sharp's, dine and rest awhile, and then go home late in the day.— To use the language of her scholars now living, "Oh, she would give such good advice. If all would do as she told them, how well it might have been. She was the best woman to raise girls I ever saw, if they would take her advice how to act, and how to do. She has talked to me for hours, and it was often thrown up to me that old Mrs. Warwick made me proud because I tried to do as she advised me." Among her scholars were Mrs. Mary Gibson, on Elk, Mrs. William Moore and Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin, who were daughters of her friend, Mrs. William Sharp.

made me proud because I tried to do as she advised me." Among her scholars were Mrs. Mary Gibson, on Elk, Mrs. William Moore and Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin, who were daughters of her friend, Mrs. William Sharp.

The school was mainly made up of Josiah Brown's family, John Sharp's, William Sharp's and Jeremiah Friel's.

The lamented Methodist preacher, Rev. James E. Moore, once belonged to her Sabbath School, and received from her his earliest religious instructions. By common consent it is agreed that he did more for his church than any two ministers who have ever preached in this region.

Not a great while before her death, during one of Mr. Loomis' ministerial visits, she received the communion. Upon receiving the ele-



tions. By common consent it is agreed that he did more for his church than any two ministers who have ever preached in this region.

Not a great while before her death, during one of Mr. Loomis' ministerial visits, she received the communion. Upon receiving the elements, her emotions became so great that her husband and children, fearing results, carried her to her own room. For four weeks she was helpless from nervous prostration. All her children from Bath and Pocahontas were sent for. She died at the ripe age of eighty years, in 1823, at Clover Lick, and there she was buried.— There were no services of any kind in connection with her burial.

Several years since the writer was shown her grave, on the green hillside, facing the morning sun. The only thing, marking the spot at that

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age of eighty years, in 1823, at Clover Lick, and there she was buried.— There were no services of any kind in connection with her burial.

Several years since the writer was shown her grave, on the green hillside, facing the morning sun. The only thing, marking the spot at that time, was a peach tree, that had spontaneously grown at the head of her grave. Some day, not far removed, it is hoped, her many worthy descendants may honor her memory by something becoming the name of one so worthy of everlasting remembrance. Her blood flows in the veins of the Warwicks, Sees, Gatewoods, Camerons, Poages, Beards, Matthews, Moffats, McClungs, Ligans, McClintics and Prices, in the counties of Randolph, Bath, Rockbridge and Pocahontas. As one stands near the lonely grave where



gons, McClintics and Prices, in the  
counties of Randolph, Bath, Rock-  
bridge and Pocahontas. As one  
stands near the lonely grave where  
Mary Warwick so sweetly rests, the  
pathetic silence seems broken by  
these words from Whittier's  
Triumph:

“O living friends who love me!  
O dear ones above me!  
Careless of other fame  
I leave you my name.”

*(To be continued.)*

So much of the enjoyment of life  
lies in easy, careless conversation  
that it would be absurd to wish that  
men should never give utterance to  
an idea without consideration.—  
Moralists must not ask too much of  
mankind or they will get nothing at  
all. In our moments of relaxation,  
after having acted a serious part for  
many hours, and spoken only in  
guarded and chosen terms, nothing  
can be more delightful than to give  
way to a gush of heedless prattle  
with the friends around us flying

mankind or they will get nothing at all. In our moments of relaxation, after having acted a serious part for many hours, and spoken only in guarded and chosen terms, nothing can be more delightful than to give way to a gush of heedless prattle with the friends around us, flying from one idea to another, like the bee from flower to flower, lightly touching this, carelessly pressing that, here a little satire, there a little pathos, sometimes a witticism, and, over all, the light laugh that speaks the mind at ease with itself. Who would wish to see a precise, pedantic exactness introduced into converse such as this.

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IN order to secure a long life and green old age, bodily vigor should be sustained by regular, systematic exercise, avoiding all sudden strain and prolonged exertion. Especially is this true of running, lifting, climbing, etc. And labor, while desirable in moderation, should never be prolonged till it produces exhaustion.





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believed, to pillage and burn. A  
scout from Millboro warned Mr.  
Warwick of their movements. With  
about twenty others he waited for  
them in ambush on the mountain  
crest, south of Clover Lick. The fire  
was very effective and every man  
killed or wounded his victim. The  
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Elk Water in Randolph county.—  
Upon hearing of the result, Mrs.  
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them. She met them at the Big  
Spring on their return, and the  
hungry party were greatly

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live on the Jackson river estate.—  
They moved to Bath, and remained  
there until the marriage of their  
son Andrew.

Upon their return to Clover Lick  
the log cabins were deemed unfit for  
occupancy, and arrangements were  
made to build a spacious mansion.—  
Mr. Patrick Bruffey was employed  
to prepare the material. He began  
work in Mr. Warwick's absence.—  
Mrs. Warwick instructed Mr. Bruf-  
fey to hew the timbers so as to  
have a hall or passage, as it was then  
termed. He did so. When Mr.  
Warwick returned and found what  
had been done, he was not pleased  
with his wife's plans, and had the

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wintering in the limits of this county. It seems to have been regarded by them as a summer resort for fish and game, and to escape the diseases peculiar to malarial regions east and west. Greenbrier Ben often spoke of the opening of a grave just in front of the Chapel, and from the superior quality of the articles found with the remains, all were of the opinion it was the tomb of a chief. Mr. Warwick directed it to be carefully closed, and the relics were not molested.

One of the main objects in having the new house so spacious, was that



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it was managed by the Messrs. Sloan.  
In the hands of Stephen Porter it  
was finally lost through financial em-  
barassments.

Upon reaching legal age, and com-  
ing into possession of his estate, Ja-  
cob Warwick was married, and set-  
tled at Dunmore. Just here let it be  
stated, that when it was decided that  
Lieut. Warwick was dead, the grand-  
father of David Bell, of Fishers-  
ville, Va., was appointed guardian  
of the children, Jacob and John.—  
William and James Bell were the  
sons of this guardian, and James Bell

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son of Mrs. Warwick, heard his cries  
and came to him. In his efforts to  
rescue him, he exerted himself so  
laboriously that he was never well  
afterwards.

It should be remembered, too, that  
Mrs. Warwick in her old age, gath-  
ered the first Sabbath School ever  
taught in Pocahontas. In the sum-  
mer her servants would lift her on  
her horse, and she would then ride  
about four miles to a school-house,  
near where the Josiah Friel cabin  
stood, now in the possession of Giles  
Sharp. The exercises would begin



made me proud because I tried to do as she advised me." Among her scholars were Mrs. Mary Gibson, on Elk, Mrs. William Moore and Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin, who were daughters of her friend, Mrs. William Sharp.

The school was mainly made up of Josiah Brown's family, John Sharp's, William Sharp's and Jeremiah Friel's.

The lamented Methodist preacher, Rev. James E. Moore, once belonged to her Sabbath School, and received from her his earliest religious instructions. By common consent it is agreed that he did more for his church than any two ministers who have ever preached in this region.

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that her husband and children, fear-  
ing results, carried her to her own  
room. For four weeks she was help-  
less from nervous prostration. All her  
children from Bath and Pocahontas  
were sent for. She died at the ripe  
age of eighty years, in 1823, at Clover  
Lick, and there she was buried.—  
There were no services of any kind  
in connection with her burial.

Several years since the writer was  
shown her grave, on the green hill-  
side, facing the morning sun. The  
only thing, marking the spot at that  
time, was a peach tree, that had spon-  
taneously grown at the head of her  
grave. Some day, not far removed,  
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her home and minister would or something en of appre- scientiously discipline.— is remark : a were too you have now, you a child before children do not came four vick no- only thing, marking the spot at that time, was a peach tree, that had spontaneously grown at the head of her grave. Some day, not far removed, it is hoped, her many worthy descendants may honor her memory by something becoming the name of one so worthy of everlasting remembrance. Her blood flows in the veins of the Warwicks, Sees, Gate- woods, Camerons, Poages, Beards, Matthews, Moffats, McClungs, Li- gons, McClintics and Prices, in the counties of Randolph, Bath, Rock- bridge and Pocahontas. As one stands near the lonely grave where Mary Warwick so sweetly rests, the pathetic silence seems broken by these words from Whittier's

Canada. A con- up, stringent prepared and excellence w close of last 23,000 records are either England, from imp are eligibl While Shropshi no certai they can the own and re only s being Th a pur shee will on

# VOLUME XXVI.

## Greenbrier Independent.

*Published Every Thursday Evening.*

T. H. DENNIS.

G. T. ARGABRITE.

**DENNIS & ARGABRITE,**  
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\$1.50 PER ANNUM.**

**Professional & Business Cards**

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Tell me, you who  
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By the storied sea of glass  
That is mixed with fire;  
Face uplifted fair and calm,  
Step sedate and slow,  
Fingers holding boughs of palm  
Such as angels know!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Greenbrier Independent.

### Pioneer History.

MEMORIALS OF JACOB WARWICK  
AND MARY VANCE, HIS WIFE.

#### SECTION SECOND.

The purpose of these sketches is already manifest to the discerning reader—to rescue, if possible, from total oblivion the name and services of an obscure but eminently worthy person. Jacob Warwick was one of the pioneers who made permanent settlements in what is now Pocahontas and Bath counties Virginia and West Virginia.

It has been already stated that he commenced his business life at Dunmore; purchased Clover Lick, where he resided for a time; then moved to his immense possessions on Jackson's river, and then returned to Clover Lick. In addition to these estates, he acquired some others equally A. J. valuable. He endowed his seven <sup>the</sup> children with ample legacies, and <sup>Blues</sup> bequeathed a com-  
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Clover Lick. In addition to these  
estates, <sup>he</sup> acquired some others  
equally <sup>valuable</sup>. He endowed  
his seven <sup>children</sup> with ample lega-  
cies, and <sup>Blues</sup> bequeathed a com-  
petency <sup>to</sup> <sup>erec</sup> <sup>5,000</sup> or fifteen grandchil-  
dren.

Mr. Warwick was an alert and  
succesful Indian fighter, and had a  
series of conflicts, narrowly escap-  
ing with his life on several occa-  
sions; yet he was never sure of kill-  
ing but one Indian. Parties now  
living (1891) remember seeing a tree  
on the lands of John Warwick, near  
Green Bank, where Jacob Warwick  
killed that Indian in single combat.  
It always grieved him that he had  
certainly sent one soul into eternity  
under such sad circumstances.

Owing to his accurate knowledge  
of the mountain regions far and  
near, his services were in frequent  
demand by land agents and govern-  
mental surveyors. He and some  
others went to Randolph as an escort  
for a land commission in the service  
of the colony. It was during the  
period when Kilbuck scouted the  
mountains with bands of Shawnees  
and Mingoos. Mr. Stuart, of Green-  
brier, says: "Of all the Indians the

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Owing to his accurate knowledge of the mountain regions far and near, his services were in frequent demand by land agents and governmental surveyors. He and some others went to Randolph as an escort for a land commission in the service of the colony. It was during the period when Kilbuck scouted the mountains with bands of Shawnees and Mingoes. Mr. Stuart, of Greenbrier, says: "Of all the Indians the Shawnees were the most bloody and terrible, holding all other men—Indians as well as whites—in contempt as warriors in comparison with themselves. This opinion made them more fierce and restless than any other savages, and they boasted that they had killed ten times as many white men as any other tribe. They were a well-formed, ingenious, active people; were assuming and imperious in the presence of others, not of their nation, and sometimes very cruel. It was chiefly the Shawnees that cut off the British under General Braddock, in 1755—only nineteen years before the battle of Point Pleasant—when the General himself and Sir Peter Hackett, the second in

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At the time Mr. Warwick went over to Randolph with the commissioner, the season had been inclement, but it was believed the Indians would not be abroad. Indeed, such was their sense of security the party did not think it worth while to arm themselves upon setting out on their business. While in the lower valley about Huttonsville, however, it was reported by one Thomas Lackey, a person of somewhat questionable veracity, that he had seen fresh Indian signs. As Mr. Warwick and his party were unarmed, six citizens

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horse showed fright, thereupon his rider saw Indians, but for a moment could not speak. This attracted Mr. Warwick's attention, and upon looking in the same direction he saw the Shawnees creeping along to reach a suitable place to cut them off. He gave the alarm—"Indians! Indians!" Finding themselves discovered, the warriors fired hastily, wounding one of the party and Mr. Warwick's horse. The horse sank to the ground as if dead, but as Mr. Warwick was in the act of throwing off his cloak for flight, the horse rose and darted off at the top of his speed, and carried his rider safely home to Dunmore before night. Those that were wounded all escaped—Jacob Warwick, Thomas Cartmill, James McClaine and Andrew Sitlington. Of those on foot, John Crouch, John Hulder and Thomas Lackey escaped. The following were killed: John McClaine, James Ralston and John Nelson. When these were attacked they were near the mouth of Windy run. One man was killed running across the bottom. Three

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*page 165.*

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Warwick, Thomas Cartmill, James McClaine and Andrew Sitlington. Of those on foot, John Crouch, John Hulder and Thomas Lackey escaped. The following were killed: John McClaine, James Ralston and John Nelson. When these were attacked they were near the mouth of Windy run. One man was killed running across the bottom. Three of the men escaped by climbing the bank where they were; two others, in looking for an easier place to get up the bank, were overtaken and scalped. Not very far from this place is the Laurel thicket where the Ohio scouts killed Colonel Washington in 1861.

The horse was found to be wounded in the thigh. The ball was extracted, and the noble animal lived long and became very valuable for useful endurance. Most of the way home, the day he was wounded, that horse carried two persons, a distance of thirty miles.

Upon a subsequent occasion he went to Randolph county. It was

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Col. K have deri Mayse a county, "that ab ternoon, the field men, the reinforce most im back ab their pe beaten, until th they re

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and the noble animal lived long and became very valuable for useful endurance. Most of the way home, the day he was wounded, that horse carried two persons, a distance of thirty miles.

Upon a subsequent occasion he went to Randolph county. It was night when he returned. His horse shied at something in the road, which Mr. Warwick at once recognized as the fresh husks of roasting ears.— The presence of Indians was at once suspected, and upon approaching the house cautiously, it was found that the row of cabins were burned and the premises ransacked. In their glee, the Indians had caught the chickens, picked all their feathers off and let them go. The place had been left in the care of a colored man named Sam and Greenbrier Ben, aged ten or twelve years. Sam made good his escape to the woods, but Ben hid in a hemp patch, so near

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Ben, aged ten or twelve years. Sam made good his escape to the woods, but Ben hid in a hemp patch, so near the cabin that when it was burned, he could scarcely keep still, his buckskin breeches were made so hot.— From his retreat Ben saw the Indians pick the chickens, leaving their tails and topknots, and laughed at their grotesque appearance. He saw them run the wagon into the fire, after the cabin near the spring had become a smouldering heap of coals. This wagon was the first that ever crossed the Alleghanies. It was brought from Mountain Grove, up Little Back creek, about three miles above where the Huntersville road first crosses that stream going east, then across Knapp's Spur, along by Harper's mill, then straight across to Thorny creek, through the Lightner place, past Bethel Church, to the Saunders place, on Thorny creek, thence up the ridge to the top, and then along down to the Knapp place, on Greenbrier river, thence to

east, then across Knapp's Spur, along by Harper's mill, then straight across to Thorny creek, through the Lightner place, past Bethel Church, to the Saunders place, on Thorny creek, thence up the ridge to the top, and then along down to the Knapp place, on Greenbrier river, thence to Clover Lick.

The most memorable event of his life, however, was his being in the expedition to Point Pleasant, under General Andrew Lewis. The march from Lewisburg to Point Pleasant, one hundred and sixty miles, took nineteen days. It is most probable that he was in the company commanded by Captain Mathews. This conflict with the Indians was the most decisive that had yet occurred.

It was fought on Monday morning, October 10th, 1774.

It is a matter of regret that the recorded history of this battle does not accord full justice to the mem-



ing, October 10th, 1774.

It is a matter of regret that the recorded history of this battle does not accord full justice to the memory of a very deserving person. It is conceded by all, so far as there is any record, that up to the time when there occurred a lull in the battle the advantage was with the Indians.—The question arises, why should a warrior, so skillful as Cornstalk, call a halt in the full tide of success, and suddenly cease firing and pressing upon a receding foe, with victory just in his grasp?

Had it not been for this, no troops could have been safely detached for a flank movement. Flank movements are only good policy for those who are pressing the enemy, and not for the retreating party. When Cornstalk ceased to press, the victory was decided in favor of the Virginians and lost to him. Had the battle been lost to our people and the army sacrificed, unspeakable dis-

could have been safely detached for a flank movement. Flank movements are only good policy for those who are pressing the enemy, and not for the retreating party. When Cornstalk ceased to press, the victory was decided in favor of the Virginians and lost to him. Had the battle been lost to our people and the army sacrificed, unspeakable disasters would have befallen all settlements, west of the Blue Ridge mountains; the Revolution would have been deferred for all time, possibly, and the whole history of America far different from what has been.

How is that lull in the battle to be accounted for, which resulted in victory to the Virginians? Dr. Foote says, in his account, which is one of the most minute and extended of all in reach of the writer, "that towards

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evening, Lewis seeing no signs of  
retreat, or cessation of battle, dis-  
patched Captains Shelby Mathews  
and Stuart, at their request, to at-  
tack the enemies in the rear. Going  
up the Kanawha, under cover of the  
banks of Crooked creek, they got to  
the rear of the Indians unobserved,  
and made a rapid attack. Alarmed  
by this unlooked for assault, and  
thinking the reinforcements of Col.  
Christian were approaching, before  
whose arrival they had striven hard  
to end the battle, the savages became  
dispirited, gave way, and by sunset  
had crossed the Ohio. Col. Chris-  
tian entered the camp about mid-  
night and found all in readiness for  
a renewed attack."—*Second series,*  
*page 165.*

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Col. Kercheval, who claims to  
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a renewed attack."—*Second series*,  
page 165.

Col. Kercheval, who claims to have derived his information from Mayse and Andrew Reed, of Bath county, states on their authority, "that about two o'clock in the afternoon, Col. Christian arrived on the field with about five hundred men, the battle was still raging. The reinforcements decided the issue almost immediately. The Indians fell back about two miles, but such was their persevering spirit, though fairly beaten, the contest was not closed until the setting of the sun, when they relinquished the field."

There are persons yet living in Bath (1890) and the writer conversed with one, (September 1873,) almost in speaking distance of the residence where Joseph Mayse lived and died, who are certain that Mr. Mayse gave the credit of that cessation in battle

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g and where Joseph Mayse lived and died, who are certain that Mr. Mayse gave the credit of that cessation in battle and falling back two miles on the part of the Indians, to Jacob Warwick and the persons with him.— According to Judge Warwick's statement, and the writer's impression is that Mr. Mayse's statement was emphatically confirmed by Maj. Charles Cameron, a Lieutenant in the battle, s.— Mr. Mayse often repeated the fact nce that Jacob Warwick, an obscure the private in the ranks, was detailed hat with a number of others, perhaps and fifty or sixty in all to bring in a sup- eir ply of meat, that rations might be the supplied for a forced march to the ers Indian towns, as Gov. Dunmore had had so treacherously given orders. These red persons crossed the Kanawha about rier daybreak or a little before, and, am while at their work in the hunting ds, grounds and slaughter pens, they

persons crossed the Kanawha about daybreak or a little before, and, while at their work in the hunting grounds and slaughter pens, they heard the firing beyond the limits of the camp, and so far up the Ohio they supposed it to be a salute to Gov. Dunmore, who was expected at any time by the soldiers generally. But the firing continuing too long for this, it was surmised the troops were putting their arms in proper order for the contemplated march over the Ohio. Finally they suspected it was a battle. Mr. Warwick was one of the first to ascertain this to be so, and immediately rallied the butchers and hunters, in order to return to camp and join the battle.— This was noticed by the vigilant enemy, and Cornstalk was of the opinion that Colonel Christian was at hand. He ceased, in the reach of victory, and took measures to with-



going enemy, and Cornstalk was of the  
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arch with the rear guard of Cornstalk's  
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If all this be true, and considering  
the sources of information, the  
writer sees no reason to doubt its  
authenticity in the main, it illus-  
trates how important results are  
sometimes made to depend, in the  
providence of God, upon fidelity to  
duty on the part of the most obscure,  
and it brings to the light the lead-

com- writer sees no reason to doubt its  
This authenticity in the main, it illus-  
the trates how important results are  
red. sometimes made to depend, in the  
orn- providence of God, upon fidelity to  
the duty on the part of the most obscure,  
does and it brings to the light the lead-  
em- ings of God's hand in human affairs.  
It This is not written in a complain-  
e is ing spirit, yet one feels like saying,  
hen if this be true, what a comment it  
the furnishes on the justice meted out by  
s.— the historic muse. The reputed hero  
d a of Point Pleasant appears in bronze,  
call an honored member of the group  
and wherein stand Jefferson, Henry and  
sing Marshall, while the humble man,  
ory whose hand turned the fortunes of  
ops that most eventful day, sleeps in his  
for obscure grave on the west branch of  
ve- Jackson's river, six miles from the  
nose Warm Springs. Were it the grave of  
not Campbell's "Last Man," it could not  
be in a much less frequented place.  
Had it not been for the humble ser-



Marshall, while the humble man, whose hand turned the fortunes of that most eventful day, sleeps in his obscure grave on the west branch of Jackson's river, six miles from the Warm Springs. Were it the grave of Campbell's "Last Man," it could not be in a much less frequented place. Had it not been for the humble services of this man, at the opportune moment, there would have been no Revolution, and without that war, where would Washington and his illustrious compeers be in the annals of their country?

*(To be continued.)*

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HE LEFT IT TO THE COURT.—A short time ago an old negro was up before Judge Guerry, of Dawson, charged with some trivial offense.

"Haven't you a lawyer, old man?" inquired the judge.

*SPRINGFIELD*

*Published Every Thursday Evening.*

H. DENNIS.

G. T. ARGABRITE.

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**\$1.50 PER ANNUM.**

**Personal & Business Cards**

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Than the lily,  
She is sweeter  
Than the rose.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

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For the Greenbrier Independent.

### Pioneer History.

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MEMORIALS OF JACOB WARWICK  
AND MARY VANCE, HIS WIFE.

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#### SECTION THIRD.

This memorial proper will be concluded by some reference to his interesting family. From what has been said of the parents, one must infer that something of especial interest could be written of the sons and daughters.

The children were all born during the period spent at Dunmore. Mrs. Rachel Cameron, the eldest, remembers when the settlers were in the fort, near her home. The fort was located near the site occupied by Col. Pritchard's mill. She was married to Charles Cameron, a descendant of the Camerons so noted in the history

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the period spent at Dunmore. Mrs. Rachel Cameron, the eldest, remembers when the settlers were in the fort, near her home. The fort was located near the site occupied by Col. Pritchard's mill. She was married to Charles Cameron, a descendant of the Camerons so noted in the history of the Scottish Covenanters. He was in the battle of Point Pleasant, and was there called upon to mourn the death of three brothers—slain in that conflict. In person Maj. Cameron was of medium height, tidy in his manners, wore short clothes, very dignified in his bearing, and was never seen to smile after the heart-breaking scenes he witnessed at Point Pleasant—Tuesday, Oct. 12th, 1774. He was a Major in the Revolution and served as clerk of Bath county many years. He reared the late C. L. Francisco, Esq., for so many years clerk of Bath, as his successor. Mrs. Rachel Cameron drew a very liberal pension of

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He was a Major in the Revolu-  
tion and served as clerk of Bath  
county many years. He reared the  
late C. L. Francisco, Esq., for so  
many years clerk of Bath, as his suc-  
cessor. Mrs. Rachel Cameron drew  
a very liberal pension of nine hun-  
dred dollars for many years before  
her death in 1858.

Her daughter Jane married Wil-  
liam Gatewood, a native of Essex  
county, and a near relative of Presi-  
dent Tyler. Their daughter Mary  
married Sampson Mathews. For  
many years their home was at Dun-  
more. Mr. Mathews was often  
spoken of as a person who bore a  
striking resemblance to Napoleon,  
in form and feature. One of their  
sons, Sampson L. Mathews, was a very  
intelligent and prominent citizen of  
Pocahontas, filling different positions  
of official trust during his life. His  
only child Mary married William  
H. McClintic, Esq., and yet lives.—  
Her five sons were educated at

intelligent and prominent citizen of Pocahontas, filling different positions of official trust during his life. His only child Mary married William H. McClintic, Esq., and yet lives.— Her five sons were educated at Roanoke College, Salem, Va. Hunter and Withrow are enterprising young citizens of Pocahontas, George is a lawyer at Charleston, W. Va.— Edward, a business man at Seattle, State of Washington, and Lockhart is Commonwealth's Attorney for Pocahontas county.

Margaret married Adam See, a lawyer in Randolph county, and is the progenitor of the numerous and highly respected families of that name. Nancy married Thomas Gatewood, of Essex county, Va., son of William Gatewood, who married Jane Warwick, whose home was at Mountain Grove, Bath county. Thomas Gatewood lived at Marlin's Bottom, Pocahontas county. There

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Margaret married Adam See, a lawyer in Randolph county, and is the progenitor of the numerous and highly respected families of that name. Nancy married Thomas Gatewood, of Essex county, Va., son of William Gatewood, who married Jane Warwick, whose home was at Mountain Grove, Bath county. Thomas Gatewood lived at Marlin's Bottom, Pocahontas county. There was one son by this marriage—Andrew Gatewood. He was a person of uncommon sprightliness. He was a student at Washington College, and was regarded fully equal to his fellow student, Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina, in study and oratorical talent in their academic rivalry. Her second husband was William Poage, jr., who was the grandfather

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of the writer, Wm. T. Price. Andrew Gatewood, upon relinquishing all interest in Marlin's Bottom, now Marlinton, received the Glade Hill estate. Andrew Warwick, the only son that lived to be grown, married a Miss Woods, of Nelson county, Va., and resided on Jackson's river.— John Warwick, Esq., near Edray, W. Va., and Judge James W. Warwick, of Bath county, Va., are his sons. There was another son, Charles Cameron, who died at 14 years of age, while attending school in Essex county. Elizabeth Anne married Col. Wm. Woods, near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Va. There were no children born to them. Col. Woods was one of the most prominent men and highly respected citizens of his vicinity. He and his wife were particularly kind to their nephews and neices, and did very much for a number of them.

Jacob Warwick never seemed to be conscious of his wealth or superior intelligence, and consequently

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Woods was one of the most prominent men and highly respected citizens of his vicinity. He and his wife were particularly kind to their nephews and neices, and did very much for a number of them.

Jacob Warwick never seemed to be conscious of his wealth or superior intelligence, and consequently never assumed any airs of superiority. When persons would call him Major it seemed to displease him, and he would say "Don't call me Major, I am nothing but Jake Warwick."—In a controversy about some land on Little Back creek, in Bath county, he challenged Col. John Baxter to fight a duel. This was about the only serious difficulty he ever had with any one. He was very much attached to Robert Gay and his family, who lived near the mouth of Stony creek. He never passed without calling for a chat. He seemed very partial to "little Johnny," and would insist on taking him home with him to the "Lick." One day "little

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who lived near the mouth of Stony creek. He never passed without calling for a chat. He seemed very partial to "little Johnny," and would insist on taking him home with him to the "Lick." One day "little Johnny" told him that he was now ready to go home with him, but the old gentleman never asked him any more since he seemed so willing to go. John Warwick, Esq., when four years of age came home with his grandfather from Jackson's river.— Ben carried him on a large black mule in his arms. About noon the party stopped at Huntersville near the Lightner house, the house of John Bradshaw. He remembers seeing the hands at work upon the Court-house then in course of erection.

In person Jacob Warwick was tall, stoop-shouldered and exceedingly muscular. His grandson, the late Jacob W. See, is said to have resem-

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the Lightner house, the house of John Bradshaw. He remembers seeing the hands at work upon the Court-house then in course of erection.

In person Jacob Warwick was tall, stoop-shouldered and exceedingly muscular. His grandson, the late Jacob W. See, is said to have resembled him more than any one else in personal appearance. Mr. See married a daughter of the renowned Dr. George A. Baxter, and his son Chas. S. M. See is a well-known minister in Texas. Jacob W. See entered the Confederate service at an advanced age, and died in Lynchburg in one of the military hospitals. His son brought his remains to Tinkling Springs, where he was pastor of the church at the time, and had him buried.

Mrs. Warwick was a person of highly refined taste, and took all possible pains to make home attractive. In this she was encouraged by her husband. When there was

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Mrs. Warwick was a person of highly refined taste, and took all possible pains to make home attractive. In this she was encouraged by her husband. When there was preaching or Sunday School at her house, all that were present were pressed to remain for dinner. Her table service was very elegant, and a Prince might well envy her her dinners. She had a well stored library of books in the nicest style of binding, and she made good use of them.

Having such a pleasant home it is not surprising Mr. Warwick should be so genial in his manners and enjoyed the society of kindred and friends, among whom he numbered many of the noblest spirits in Virginia. Jacob Warwick was very

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Having such a pleasant home it is not surprising Mr. Warwick should be so genial in his manners and enjoyed the society of kindred and friends, among whom he numbered many of the noblest spirits in Virginia. Jacob Warwick was very jovial in disposition, and extremely fond of innocent merriment. He delighted greatly in the society of children, and his gentle words and kind deeds to young people are vividly and affectionately remembered by all who ever knew him.

After the decease of his wife, most of his time he passed in Bath county, at the home of Major Charles Cameron. He died at the breakfast table at Major Cameron's, where the Warm Springs and Huntersville road crosses

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children, and his gentle words and kind deeds to young people are vividly and affectionately remembered by all who ever knew him.

After the decease of his wife, most of his time he passed in Bath county, at the home of Major Charles Cameron. He died at the breakfast table at Major Cameron's, where the Warm Springs and Huntersville road crosses Jackson's river. When apoplexy came upon him, he was merrily twitting Miss Phebe Woods about her beau, John Beall. This occurred January 1826, when he was nearing his 83rd year. He was buried near Col. William Ervin's. When the writer visited his grave several years since, the spot seemed much neglected. A locust tree stood near it and marked the place. Since then it has been enclosed and the grave marked by a stone. In that lonely but beautiful valley retreat the busy

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writer visited his grave several years since, the spot seemed much neglected. A locust tree stood near it and marked the place. Since then it has been enclosed and the grave marked by a stone. In that lonely, but beautiful valley retreat the busy man has found repose, and there

“Unheeded o’er his silent dust,  
The storms of life may beat.”

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RISKY.—“It is very embarrassing,” said the heiress to her friend. “Charley Cashgo has proposed to me and I don’t know exactly how to refuse him.”

“Why don’t you tell him you will be a sister to him?”

“Because I just learned from one of his sisters that he is in the habit of borrowing money from her.”

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A FARMER who furnishes free apple-jack to his workmen will soon have his hands full.

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